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CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1966



*With the Compliments of the
Surveyor and Chief Public
Health Inspector of the
Clitheroe Rural District Council*

*Clitheroe Rural District Council Offices,
Church Brow,
Clitheroe, Lancs.*

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1966 - 67

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(Worston and Mearley)

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(Chatburn)

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley

Councillor Mrs. M.J.M. Brown

Bowland-with-Leagram

Mr. Councillor H. Holden.

Chatburn

Mr. Councillor F. Clayton.

Chipping

Mr. Councillor R.R. Whitaker.

Downham and Twiston

Mr. Councillor J.R. Jackson.

Pendleton

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Mr. Councillor C. Pierce.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

R.C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Surveyor

H. COCKSHUTT, M.R.S.F., M.P.H.I.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Surveyor

M.C. DAWSON, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Chief Clerk

T. SCOTT.

Clerk

MRS. H. TOMLINSON.

Meat Inspector

A. C. THOMSON.
Authorised Meat Inspector

P A R T 1

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

BY

R.C. WEBSTER

T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Council Offices,
Church Brow,
Clitheroe,
Lancs.

June, 1966.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee
of the Rural District Council of Clitheroe.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration the Annual Report for the Clitheroe Rural District for 1966 which includes the Annual Report of your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harold Cockshutt.

I would like to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Council, and officials, for their courtesy, help, and kindness at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Your faithful servant,

R.C. Webster,

Medical Officer of Health.

P A R T 1

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District	32,170 acres
Population - Census 1961	8,799
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1966	9,580
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1966	2,364
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1966	73
Total number of dwellings - end of 1966	2,437
Rateable Value	£266,238
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,019

The District is principally an agricultural one, with several small industries, though none of the centres of population depends entirely on any single industry.

Parish	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwellings		Business Premises	Other Blgs.	Total Blgs.
				Domestic	Agric.			
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley.	298	14	312	256	56	11	18	341
Bowland-with-Leagram	37	4	41	10	31	1	1	43
Chatburn	381	13	394	390	4	19	67	480
Chipping	288	5	293	220	73	17	37	347
Downham	59	1	60	46	14	-	11	71
Little Mitton	9	5	14	7	7	-	-	14
Mearley	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8
Pendleton	87	3	90	74	16	1	6	97
Thornley-with-Wheatley	78	3	81	34	47	3	5	89
Twiston	20	1	21	9	12	-	-	21
Whalley	831	17	848	842	6	35	88	971
Wiswell	238	6	244	230	14	7	38	289
Worston	30	1	31	24	7	-	2	33
Total	2,364	73	2,437	2,144	293	94	273	2,804

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

	<u>Live Births</u>			<u>Birth Rate</u> per 1000 estimated population	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Legitimate	63	70	133	Crude	14.3
Illegitimate	2	2	4	Adjusted	18.0
Total	65	72	137		

Illegitimate Percentage of Total Live Births = 2.92

Year	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
1966	137	14.3	17.7
1965	120	12.6	18.1
1964	113	11.8	18.4
1963	108	11.4	18.2
1962	121	12.8	18.0
1961	110	11.7	17.4
Average 5 years 1961-1965	114.4	12.06	18.02

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 14.3 compared with 17.7 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. has not been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The fact for instance that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, and are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the birth rate appear less than it would be if the Clitheroe Rural District has a more normal population.

This year the Birth Rate of 14.3 shows an increase of 1.7 on last year.

	<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Stillbirth Rate</u> per 1000 total (live and still) births
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate	-	3	3	21.4
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total	-	3	3	

Year	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>			<u>England and Wales</u>	
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 population	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 population
1966	3	21.4	0.313	15.4	0.28
1965	1	8.3	0.105	15.7	0.29
1964	1	8.8	0.104	16.3	0.31
1963	4	35.7	0.424	17.3	0.32
1962	4	32.0	0.424	18.1	0.33
1961	1	9.0	0.17	18.7	0.33
Average 5 years 1961 - 1965		18.76	0.245	17.22	0.32

DEATHS

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Death Rate</u> per 1000 estimated population
70	56	126	Crude - 13.2 Adjusted - 13.9

<u>Year</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>			<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>
1966	126	13.2	13.9	11.7
1965	100	10.5	10.7	11.5
1964	126	13.2	11.7	11.3
1963	121	12.6	11.2	12.2
1962	138	14.6	10.8	11.9
1961	112	12.0	10.8	12.0
Average 5 years 1961-65	119.4	12.58	11.04	11.78

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 13.2 per 1000, with the birth rate of 14.3 per 1000, there is an excess of births over deaths of 1.1 per 1000. Last year, excess of births over deaths in the district was 2.1 per 1000, so that there is a decrease this year of 1.0 per 1000. For England and Wales generally there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths; the figure for 1966 being 6.0 per 1000.

INFANT MORTALITY.

<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u> <u>Live Births</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-	NIL
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>
1966	-	nil	19.0
1965	-	nil	19.0
1964	1	8.8	20.0
1963	2	18.5	20.9
1962	2	16.5	21.4
1961	2	18.2	21.4
Average 5 years 1961-65	1.4	12.4	20.54

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 4 weeks

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	Rate per 1000 live births
Legitimate	-	-	-	NIL
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	

Year	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
1966	-	nil	12.9
1965	-	nil	13.0
1964	1	8.8	13.8
1963	2	18.5	14.2
1962	-	-	15.1
1961	1	9.1	15.5
Average 5 years 1961-65	0.8	7.28	14.32

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	Rate: per 1000 live births
Legitimate	-	-	-	nil
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	

<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		
Year	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births
1966	nil	-
1965	nil	-
1964	1	8.8
1963	2	18.5
1962	-	-
1961	1	9.1
Average 5 years 1961-65	0.8	7.28

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	Rate per 1000 live births
Legitimate	-	3	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	21.4
	-	3	3	

Clitheroe Rural District

Year	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births
1966	3	21.4
1965	1	8.3
1964	2	17.5
1963	8	53.6
1962	4	32.0
1961	2	18.0
Average 5 years 1961-65	3.4	25.88

The Infant Mortality rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people. Each year since 1954, there has been a steady fall in the rate of Infant Mortality. The Public Health Services through the care of health visitors, the provision of cheap milk, free vitamins, and immunisation schemes, have all a part to play in this.

In 1958 there were three deaths in the district of infants under one year of age; in 1959 we had only one such death; there were three in 1960, two in each of the next three years, one in 1964 and none in 1965 or 1966.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No. of registered - NIL

Rate per 1000 total births - nil

Year	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
1966	nil	nil	0.26
1965	nil	nil	0.25
1964	nil	nil	0.25
1963	nil	nil	0.28
1962	nil	nil	0.35
1961	1	9.01	0.33
Average 5 years 1961-65	0.2	1.8	0.29

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Cause of Death	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	2	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	3	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	8	20
Coronary disease, angina	19	12	31
Hypertension with heart disease	-	3	3
Other heart diseases	6	7	13
Other circulatory diseases	2	2	4
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	4	9
Bronchitis	5	1	6
Other disease of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	10	14
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
All other accidents	-	-	-
Suicide	-	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
All causes	70	56	126

There were 126 deaths in 1966 compared with 100 in 1965.

In 1966, 15 deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms, as against 14 deaths the year before. This works out that one death in every 8.6 has been due to cancer.

In 1966, 72 deaths were attributable to diseases of the heart, and circulatory diseases in its various forms including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes). The corresponding figure for 1965 was 59. Diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases, especially coronary disease of the heart, have increased in importance as a cause of death. Throughout the country as a whole in 1940, there were 22,841 cases, whereas in 1956 the number had risen to 74,790. Coronary disease is commoner in the more highly developed communities, in heavy smokers, and in the obese. There is some evidence to suggest that dietary habits, e.g. high animal fat diets are associated with degenerative heart diseases. More than half the deaths recorded in our area this year fall under the heading of vascular and heart disease.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

The Lancashire County Council, as the Health Authority, maintains a comprehensive range of Services - including Ante-Natal Clinics, Child Welfare Clinics, and School Medical Services - Medical and Dental. There is a provision for Child Guidance.

General Hospital Services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston and Burnley. There is also access, where required to Manchester, Liverpool and other hospitals.

Provision is made for Maternity Cases at Bramley Meade, Whalley; Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn and Preston Royal Infirmary. Should it be more convenient, rural district patients are at liberty to attend the Child Welfare Clinic at Clitheroe, and class for Relaxation and Exercises for Expectant Mothers, both held weekly; also the monthly Ante-Natal Clinic. All these Clinics were transferred to Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe in 1955. Chatburn and district patients are catered for at Chatburn Institute on the 2nd and 4th Thursday each month; Whalley and district at the Methodist School on Monday afternoons; and Chipping and district at the Village Hall on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month.

There is an Ante-Natal Clinic at Bramley Meade Maternity Home, Whalley. This is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of Hospitals and is held twice a month. There is also an Ante-Natal Clinic at Sharoe Green Hospital.

Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn is available for Infectious Disease cases.

The Ambulance Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council.

The Laboratory facilities are available at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary and the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston. These laboratory facilities are also used by the General Practitioners of the area. The doctors of the district appreciate the fact that the authorities of the Blackburn, Accrington and Burnley Hospitals have granted them open and direct access to the X-ray department of their hospitals.

There is a Pathological Clinic at Clitheroe Hospital as a sub-laboratory to Blackburn Royal Infirmary. This is conducted by Dr. Spink and his colleague Pathologists at the Blackburn Group of Hospitals. Bacteriological, Pathological Chemical and Blood examinations are undertaken, and local doctors are at liberty to refer Rural District patients there for any necessary tests, thus saving reference to more distant hospital centres. The extensive service now provided is much appreciated. The pathologist attends every Wednesday morning at 9 a.m. and if the patients are unfit to attend the laboratory then the pathologist visits them at their own home on request from their doctor.

Physiotherapy Centre, Clitheroe.

This centre was opened in March, 1954, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Clitheroe Nursing Association with considerable support from the Trustees of the Whalley and District Nursing Association and the Ribblesdale District Nursing Association.

It is available to any patients in the rural district requiring treatment. It is not a part of the National Health Service, and so a small charge has to be made for treatment. The centre is in the charge of a trained Physiotherapist and Assistant and provides for the usual treatments - massage, remedial exercises, diathermy, infra-red and sun-ray etc. Cases are referred by their own doctor, and again it is helpful that patients need not travel to distant hospital centres for treatment, and that doctors can provide continuity of treatment, and they appreciate the open access to a centre providing this kind of treatment.

The extension of the Physiotherapy Services by the opening of a department at the Clitheroe Hospital is proving a great help in getting old people mobile who might otherwise very easily become bedfast.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service would be of benefit for bedfast and housebound patients in this scattered area, but shortage of staff and money appears to exclude such a development at present.

The Old People's Club in Lowergate, Clitheroe, which a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of, was opened in 1954 and was extended during 1960.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis is shown in the following table:-

Diseases	Total cases all ages	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths
		Age Periods - Years										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Un- & known	
Scarlet Fever	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis												
- paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	53	3	6	6	7	4	25	1	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menigococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown					
Acute pneumonia (prim. & infl.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis-infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
post infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The total cases notified show a decrease of 50 on the previous year.

Decreases			
	1966	1965	
Dysentery	0	1	Scarlet Fever
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	1	Measles
Acute poliomyelitis non-paralytic.	0	1	
			1966 1965
			4 6
			53 98

For the eighteenth year in succession no case of diphtheria has been reported. This is entirely due to the success of immunisation, and there is a danger that this success may lead parents to neglect having their children immunised. There have been cases of diphtheria reported in other areas of the country, and unless children continue to be immunised, diphtheria which is a killing disease, will once again become prevalent. There is no room for complacency.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is now available to all people up to the age of 40. As the more severe paralysis seems to occur in the older people it is most desirable that the older age groups should avail themselves of the opportunity of immunisation as well as the children.

The following table gives the comparative incidence of infectious disease during the past five years.

Diseases	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	Average 1961/65
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	6	5	5	2	13	6.2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	53	98	14	95	23	44	54.8
Whooping Cough	-	-	5	-	-	-	1.0
Acute poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	-	2	.6
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	3	2	1.2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	2	2	-	1	1.2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	15	1	10	52	15.8
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	57	107	42	103	38	114	80.8

Tuberculosis

Three new cases of tuberculosis were reported during the year. There were no deaths from the disease.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1966.

<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>non-respiratory</u>			<u>total</u>		
<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
19	9	28	8	4	12	27	13	40

These figures show an increase of two non-respiratory.

All the cases are followed up by the local chest clinic, and all known close contacts traced and screened, and appropriate preventive measures taken.

The following table gives comparative figures of death rates from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Rural District, the administrative County of Lancashire, and England and Wales, for the years 1961 to 1965.

As will be seen from the table, our average figure (death rate per 1000 population) for the last five years is nil compared with 0.051 the Administrative County, and 0.054 for England and Wales. generally.

Year	Death Rate per 1000 population		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire	England and Wales
1961	nil	0.058	0.065
1962	nil	0.058	0.059
1963	nil	0.052	0.056
1964	nil	0.049	0.047
1965	nil	0.40	0.042
Average 5 years 1961-65	nil	0.051	0.054
1966	nil	N.K.	0.043

P A R T II

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

C. HOUSING

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

BY

H. COCKSHUTT

M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

PART II

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

On the 1st April, 1960, the Council's water undertaking became the responsibility of the Fylde Water Board, Eastern Division.

The following table gives details of properties supplied with water from Public Mains.

Parish	Dwellings		Other Buildings		Totals	
	No.	With Public water supply.	No.	With Public water supply.	Dwgs	Supplies from Public mains
Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley	312	243	29	2	341	243
Bowland-with-Leagram	41	14	2	-	43	13
Chatburn	394	394	86	14	480	408
Chipping	293	287	54	12	347	297
Downham	60	58	11	2	71	60
Little Mitton	14	14	-	-	14	14
Mearley	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton	90	84	7	2	97	86
Thornley-with-Wheatley	81	63	8	3	89	66
Twiston	21	16	-	-	21	16
Whalley	848	836	123	38	971	850
Wiswell	244	236	45	6	289	241
Worston	31	25	2	-	33	25
Total	2437	2270	367	79	2804	2319

The following additional properties were connected to Public Mains during the year:-

New Buildings	-	Private Houses	30
		Other premises	-
Existing properties	-	Dwellings	1
		Other premises	-

A proportion of the dwellings not supplied from Public Mains obtain their water from private supplies, viz. Stonyhurst College (Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley); the remainder depends upon individual and small joint supplies.

Stonyhurst College supply is chlorinated as well as passing through slow sand filters.

There was no shortage of water throughout the year.

Sampling

Six samples of drinking water were obtained from Public Supplies and six from Private Supplies, and were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Five samples from Public Supplies were reported as being satisfactory, as were four of the Private Supply samples, the others being unsatisfactory.

Further samples of these supplies are being taken periodically. Users are advised on precautionary measures.

The table below shows the details of the samples submitted for examination.

None of the water supplies show liability to plumbo solvent action.

Source	Bacteriological		
	No. taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
<u>Public Supplies</u>			
Chatburn (C)	5	5	-
Whalley (FC)	1	-	1
<u>Private Supplies</u>			
Stonyhurst (FC)	1	1	-
Chaigley	1	-	1
Wiswell	4	3	1
Totals	12	9	3

F. indicates water subjected to Filtration treatment.

C. indicates water subjected to Chlorination treatment.

No chemical samples were taken during the year.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE & CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Worston remains the only village in the district without a main sewerage system. A scheme was considered during 1966, but was rejected owing to the high cost involved. However, only three houses in the village remain on the conservancy system, and arrangements are in hand to secure conversion and discharge to septic tanks in the near future.

The few remaining pail closets emptied by the Council are widely scattered throughout the district, and necessitate considerable expense in servicing. At the commencement of 1965 seven pails remained within economic distance of the sewer. Following notices under Section 47, two of these were converted to W.C.'s during 1966 and it is expected that the remaining five will be dealt with in the near future. Three pail closets were converted to W.C.'s during 1966.

The Council pay a grant of £15 towards the cost of converting pail closets. but the amended provisions of the Standard Grant Scheme will prove most successful in securing conversion where construction of septic tanks is involved; and property owners are encouraged to take advantage of these provisions.

During 1966 the following closets conversions were carried out:-

Privy closets to fresh water closets.....	1
Pail closets to fresh water closets.....	3
Waste water closets to fresh water closets.....	6

The following are approximate details of closet accommodation at the end of the year.

No. of middens.....	56
No. of closets attached to these midden.....	56
No. of pail closets.....	91
No. of moveable dustbins.....	3478
No. of waste water closets.....	64
No. of fresh water closets.....	3072
No. of dwellings not on water carriage system.....	177

Whalley Sewage Disposal Works

Following the introduction of lime dosage into the Dortmund Tanks, the effluent from the Calderstones section of the works greatly improved. The Calderstones section and the Whalley section are operating at average flows of 40,000 and 30,000 gallons per day respectively, above the flows for which they were designed.

Barrow Sewage Disposal Works

Housing development in the Wiswell and Barrow areas has created extra demands on these works, and this matter is under consideration.

Hurst Green Sewage Disposal Works

The high fat content of the sewage continues to give difficulties in the filters and sludge beds.

Chipping Sewage Disposal Works

The continued closure of an adjacent dairy has resulted in improved effluent.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Five Public Conveniences are now provided by the Council, and are situated at Whalley, Hurst Green, Chatburn, Downham, and Chipping.

The one at Hurst Green is of stone construction, and is supplied with wash-hand basins and paper towels. Penny slot locks have been removed from all the conveniences except at Hurst Green.

The main five villages in the area are now provided with public conveniences. The ones at Hurst Green and Whalley have wash-hand basins in the Gents and Ladies, and Chipping in Ladies only.

Wanton damage has taken place in all the conveniences, and is much to be regretted.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The River Calder is still somewhat polluted by industrial waste effluents before it enters the Council's District, though improvements are taking place, and fish can now be seen in the river at Whalley.

At Chipping and Pendleton there is a certain amount of material dumped in the stream by careless householders, and despite the posting of notices this continues. Some pollution still occurs at Worston and Pendleton from sink and bath wastes. Pendleton Brook, where it passes through the village, had become silted up over a period of years, and was thoroughly cleaned up by the Lancashire County Council during 1965. Streams are frequently inspected and every effort made to prevent pollution wherever the sources are discovered.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Routine inspections are made, and special inspections as occasions require, but pressure of other work has severely curtailed the number of visits, particularly in regard to the enforcement of the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act.

The Lancashire County Council pay the Council 2/6d. for each shop inspected.

FACTORIES

Six routine and special visits were paid to factories with and without mechanical power during the year, for purposes of the provisions as to health. Defects found (chiefly in connection with sanitary conveniences), were notified to the occupiers, and by the end of the year were either completed or in hand.

The fullest co-operation was maintained between the Department and the Factory Inspector.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health(including the inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises	Number of			
	Number on Register.	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	37	15	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	3	6	-	-
(3) Other premises in which sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's Premises).	2	4	-	-
Total	42	25	-	-

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	2	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	6	-	-	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, eight site licences are in force, all for individual caravans. In addition to the caravans there are quite a number of hutments in the area which are not licensed. These huts have, in most cases, been in the area for twenty years or more.

The district is well used by week-end campers, but no complaints were received regarding any damage or nuisance caused.

There are no sites in the district licensed for more than one caravan.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are eight factory chimneys in the district. No complaint of black or heavy smoke was received during the year, and none was observed.

Following the installation of bag filter dust arrestors to the tar coating section of a local stone crushing works, all sections of the works are now equipped with suitable arrestor plant. Nevertheless the deposit of dust in the Chatburn area still gives cause for concern.

A further source of complaint regarding the emission of dust and fumes in the Chatburn area arises from a local cement works, also outside the jurisdiction of this Authority. Liaison with H.M. Inspectorate of Alkali is maintained in these matters.

Appended below are the monthly readings of the dust gauges sited at Chatburn and Downham. The figures show total calcium in tons per square mile.

Month	Downham					Chatburn				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	9.7	0.85	-	-	1.9	-	-	6.9	10.1	3.1
February	5.7	0.6	-	-	3.8	-	-	7.1	2.6	4.9
March	1.9	1.3	-	-	4.4	-	-	9.0	4.9	7.3
April	3.0	-	-	1.7	1.0	-	3.9	2.8	4.4	4.1
May	4.3	-	-	1.8	3.3	-	1.6	2.8	4.8	9.4
June	6.7	-	-	3.7	3.4	-	13.2	2.2	10.0	11.4
July	2.5	-	-	1.1	2.7	-	15.5	4.8	7.6	10.0
August	4.0	-	-	1.1	2.7	-	13.9	9.0	5.4	5.7
September	3.7	-	-	4.2	2.0	-	13.5	9.0	6.6	5.1
October	2.6	-	-	2.1	2.5	-	1.7	9.2	4.4	4.3
November	1.1	-	-	2.5	3.1	-	6.4	13.2	6.7	4.5
December	5.2	-	-	2.5	0.9	-	4.4	6.1	3.9	3.8
Totals	50.4	2.75	-	20.7	31.7	-	74.1	82.1	71.4	73.6
Average	4.2	.92	-	2.3	2.64	-	8.23	6.84	5.95	6.13

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

It was not found necessary to disinfect any verminous houses during the year.

SCHOOLS

There are thirteen schools in the district, including three at Stonyhurst College.

All the schools in the area are now provided with water closets with connections either to the sewer or septic tanks.

A new primary school at Chatburn was nearing completion at the end of the year.

A gradual improvement has taken place in the washing facilities for schools; it being essential that sanitary facilities be as near perfection as possible, as it is during school life that a child can be trained and guided into forming good habits.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

One chair works in the district is registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL ETC.

No dealers are registered under this Act in the district.

In this matter the Department co-operates with the Police Authority when necessary.

RODENT CONTROL

No Rodent Operative is now employed by the Council. The General Foreman attends to all complaints, and treats Refuse Tips, Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works regularly. No routine surveys for rodent infestation are now carried out.

PETROL LICENCES

There are thirty petrol stores licensed, twelve of which are petrol filling stations.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT

No. of premises visited.....	1472
No. of visits	1725
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	68
No. of defects or nuisances abated.....	46
No. of notices served - informaml.....	48
No. of notices served - formal.....	2

	<u>Visits</u>
Infectious Diseases	19
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works.....	148
Drainage Works	173
Refuse collections and disposal	55
Water Supplies.....	4
Schools	23
Building Regulations and Town and Country Planning	514
Housing Sites	114
Council Houses re. repairs.....	492
Tents, Vans, Sheds	1
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.....	51
Dairies	-
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	1152

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

One driver and two men work with each vehicle; the driver assisting to load when necessary. For night soil collection, the driver and one man only are required; the third man assisting with refuse collection on the second vehicle.

A weekly collection of refuse operates in two of the larger villages, Whalley and Hurst Green, the remainder of the district being serviced every two weeks. Hotel, catering establishments, and shops are serviced weekly. Schemes for extending the weekly collection service throughout the district have been submitted but were deferred for reconsideration in 1967. Whilst the progressive reduction in pail closets has to some extent eased the refuse collection service, this has been more than counterbalanced by the construction of new housing, shorter working hours, and the increasingly bulky nature of domestic refuse. In addition, an increasing number of outlying farms, previously not serviced, are requesting refuse removal. With all these factors operating there is little scope for improving the refuse collection service with existing staff and vehicles.

The Council operate two 10 cub. yd. Karrier side loading refuse collection vehicles, with tipping facilities at Hurst Green, Whalley, Chatburn and Chipping. Difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable sites and the position is becoming acute in the Whalley area.

LITTER

Publicity material obtained from the Central Office of Information was distributed and displayed throughout the district, particularly at holiday times in an effort to make the public litter conscious.

Extra litter baskets are purchased and placed in the villages where the need is greatest; the slatted type of litter basket being provided where appropriate.

C. HOUSING

Of the original 96 houses found to be unfit for habitation under the Rural Housing Survey, a hardcore of 12 remain outstanding, although at the end of the year four of these were standing empty, either voluntarily or following action by the local authority. In the early part of 1966 a further survey of sub-standard property was commenced, and a further twelve houses were represented as being unfit.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949-59

Since the implementation of the Improvement Grants, 90 applications for Discretionary Grants have so far been approved. Many more enquiries have been received during that period.

The policy of the Council is to encourage applications for Discretionary Grants from owners of sub-standard properties capable of repair and improvement, to improve the property by means of an improvement grant. The majority of applications so far received have been in respect of owner occupied houses.

The Council makes a Discretionary Grant towards the improvement of all sub-standard properties, and for conversion of other buildings into houses. Other cases are considered on their merit.

Much more progress has been made with Standard Grant applications. 21 were approved in 1959, 49 in 1960, 63 in 1961, 44 in 1962, 44 in 1963, 34 in 1964, 49 in 1965, and 36 in 1966. Since the inception of the scheme, 340 houses of reasonable condition have now been provided with modern amenities by having a hot water supply, separate bathroom, and inside water closet, and the necessary repairs to the property carried out. Houses not having these necessary amenities will, in the foreseeable future, become unfit property.

COUNCIL PROPERTIES - (189)

The following is a list of Council owned dwellings:-

Whalley - Station Road/Limefield Avenue	10	-	3	bedroom (pre 1939)
Whalley - Green Park	22	-	3	"
Whalley - Woodfield View	2	-	3	" (Airey type)
Whalley - Manor Road	2	-	2	"
Whalley - Riddings Lane	18	-	2	"
Whalley - Riddings Lane	16	-	1	"
Whalley - Green Bank	4	-	2	"
Chatburn - Ribble Lane	48	-	3	"
Chatburn - Ribble Lane	2	-	3	" (Airey type)
Chipping - Kirklands	32	-	3	"
Hurst Green - Bilsberry Cottages	18	-	3	"
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	1	-	4	" (one double house)
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	9	-	3	"
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	4	-	2	"
Barrow - Old Row	1	-	2	"
<hr/>				
	16	-	1	bedroomed houses
	29	-	2	" "
	143	-	3	" "
	1	-	4	" "

The work of investigating complaints is undertaken by the two Public Health Inspectors, and also the ordering of the necessary works required, and its supervision whilst in progress. A part time building inspector also assisted in this and other work until March, 1965.

At the end of the year the desirability of building further houses and bungalows, principally for old people, was under consideration.

STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year:-		Houses	Flats
(i) by the local authority		4	-
(ii) by other local authorities		-	-
(iii) by other bodies or persons		26	-
<hr/>			
1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-			
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	81		
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	86		
(c) Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	11		

(2) Total number of dwellinghouses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit, and in respect of which:-

- (a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time)..... -
- (b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made..... 12

2. Houses Demolished:-

In clearance areas..... Nil

Not in clearance areas..... 4

3. Unfit Houses closed:-..... Nil

4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-

After informal action by local authority..... 6

Formal notice - section 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957..... Nil

5. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act 1957):-..... Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-..... Nil

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958:-

Improvement Grants etc:-	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling Houses or other buildings affected
Action during year:-		
(a) submitted by private individuals to local authority	5	5
(b) Approved by local Authority	3	3
(c) Work completed	4	4
(d) All owners of Class IV and Class V houses have had their attention drawn to the above Acts in the hope that advantage will be taken of improvement grant provisions.		

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964 - Standard Grants-

Action during year:-	No. of dwellings affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	39
(b) Total applications approved by local authority.....	36
(c) Work completed	33

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Housing conditions generally are reasonably good, but there are scattered throughout the district a number of sub-standard properties, mainly eighteenth century tenanted cottages on a low rental. The principal defects are those inherent in this particular type of dwelling - dampness, perished plasterwork, natural light deficiency, and lack of modern amenities.

OVERCROWDING

"Overcrowding" as to mixed sexes in families, not involving legal overcrowding has been fairly common in two-bedroomed houses, but is gradually being reduced, and is not a significant problem in this area.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE

51 routine and special inspections were made of meat, fish, and other food shops under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Advice was given as necessary, and various works of improvement initiated.

These consisted principally of the installation of requisite washing facilities, and of counter and shelf fittings designed to prevent contamination of food.

ICE CREAM

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream, and 23 for the sale of Ice Cream.

One sample of Ice Cream was taken during the year, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged in the manufacture where appropriate.

MILK SUPPLY

The responsibility for control and supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, with the local authority responsible only for the public health aspects of milk distribution.

Number of registered distributors operating from:-

- (a) dairies in the district 1
- (b) shops in the district other than dairies 1

Samples of milk from supplies produced or retailed in the district were submitted as follows:-

(a) Samples for Biological Examination:-

Total number submitted	Results		
	Positive	Negative	No result
(i) Tuberculosis	-	2	-
(ii) Brucellosis - ring test	33	168	20
(iii) Brucellosis - culture test	12	26	2
(iv) Brucellosis - biological test	2	10	-

(b) Samples for Statutory tests:-

Raw milk:-

(i) Methylene Blue Test

Heat Treated milk:-

- (i) Methylene blue test
- (ii) Phosphatase test
- (iii) Turbidity test

No. of samples	Results		
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Void samples
1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are currently four licensed private slaughterhouses within the district; three small retail slaughterhouses and one wholesale slaughterhouse.

Slaughtering on Saturdays and Sundays has continued throughout the year.

The introduction of the Meat Inspection Regulations during 1963 necessitated greatly increased time being spent to achieve 100% inspection, and this was only achieved at the expense of other activities of the Department which had to be severely curtailed. Following representations the Council appointed a full time Authorised Meat Inspector on 21st February, 1966. By arrangement with Great Harwood Urban District Council the Meat Inspector assists with meat inspection in their district.

12,199 sheep and 274 pigs were inspected under this arrangement during the year.

Table of Meat inspected and rejected as unfit for human consumption

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	2974	977	64	25,267	3199
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	2	12	63	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1419	644	1	3,591	127
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	47.85	66.12	20.3	14.46	4.4
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	6
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.18
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

All condemned meat is sprayed with green dye before it is collected by a local tallow refiner.

GENERAL

LOCAL LEGISLATION (INCLUDING BYELAWS) IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Public Health Act, 1875. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 26, 157, 158, 160 - part relating to obstructions and projections; 160 - part relating to numbering of houses (applied by R.D.C (Urban Powers) Orders 1949) 164, 165, and 172.

Public Health Act, 1925. Part II - all sections except 21, 22, 24, and 35.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 - Part IV - Section 51.

Building Regulations 1965.

Food Handling Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths within the District, the nearest being at Blackburn, 11 miles away.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

The provision of a weekly refuse collection service, including a reasonable collection for outlying farms.

The improvement and repair of sub-standard houses in the district.

The reduction of the number of private water supplies, and the purification and protection of the remainder.

Conversion of properties with conservancy systems of sewage disposal to the water carriage system with drainage connections to sewers or to septic tanks.

The purification of the rivers and streams.

The paving of unmade streets.

I was absent owing to sickness for $6\frac{1}{2}$ months during the year and consequently much of the routine public health work was severely curtailed.

In conclusion may I thank the officials and staff for their help during the year, and the Chairman of the Council, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and counsel.

My thanks are especially due to Mr. Dawson for carrying out essential work during my absence.

H. COCKSHUTT.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

